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The Daily Commercial

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

"This Way for China"--The Union Pacific Railroad--The Means--The Enterprise--The Future of the West--Our Country.

The company that are building this road offer for sale their First Mortgage Bonds at ninety per cent. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, and it is of interest to capitalists to examine its resources. It has been chartered by Congress, its charter authorizes $100,000,000, but it is now thought that not more than $25,000,000 will be required, of this $5,000,600 have already been paid in.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Government issues to the Company its 6ix per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the whole road, and, in addition, for 150 miles across the Rocky Mountains this grant is *trebled*, making it $48,000 per mile; and from the termination of this section to the California line (about 808 miles), the grant is *doubled*, making $32,000 per mile,—the whole amount being $44,208,000. These bonds are issued by the Government only on the completion of each section of twenty miles, and after the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States have certified that it is thoroughly built and supplied with all the machinery, &c., of a first class railroad. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Treasury, and the Government retains, as a sinking fund to be applied to repayment of principal and interest, one-half the regular charges made for transportation by the Company against it. These bonds, which are a second mortgage, are not due for thirty years, and it is not improbable that the value of the services to be rendered to the Government during that period will constitute a sinking fund sufficient for their redemption at maturity.

The Government permits the Company to issue its own Mortgage Bonds at the same time, and on the same terms, and for the same amount, and *by special Act of Congress these bonds of the Company are made a* First Mortgage on the entire line and property of the road, the Government bonds *being subordinate*. The amount of these Bonds to be issued by the Company is limited to an amount equal to those issued by the Government to aid in the construction of the road.

Beside this there is a grant of 12,800 acres of land per mile. They are born now, who will see this land worth an average of $5 per acre. At last accounts the road was built, and stocked 305 miles west of Omaha, and in May earned $115,000 in two weeks; and for the month the nett earnings were more than four times the interest on the Company's bonds issued upon it.

For fifteen years people have been talking of a Pacific Railroad, and contending about the route. This company, embracing some of the heaviest capitalists and most experienced railroad men, have got a charter of one of the most powerful monopolies this country ever saw, and have built a road with a celerity which laughs at the stories of Aladdin's Lamp. It must become one of the best paying investments on the continent. The trade and traffic awaiting its completion are simply beyond calculation.

THE FUTURE OF THE WEST.

Should we attempt to give our estimate of the country lying between this and the Pacific twenty years hence, we would be scouted as a dreamer; and yet, that estimate is founded on actual knowledge, on sight of characteristic points, on familiar intercourse with hundreds of men and women who have known of what they spoke. We have talked with those who five seventeen hundred miles west of our outposts of civilization, and raise wheat, rye, oats, corn, melons, and almost every vegetable raised in Pennsylvania. Mr. Seward did not know what he was about when he bought out Russia. The most far-seeing can but dimly trace the great events of the day in their effect upon the sublime future which awaits this country. The trade of China and Japan must flow in across our Pacific coast. Overland to California is our nearest route to China. Her total foreign trade in 1865 was $368,000,000. Great Britain sent $85,000,000, and the United States but $700,000. Last year China derived $12,000,000 revenue from her foreign commerce.

THE BEGINNING

Of our communications with the Asiatic countries, through one continuous country, is this Pacific Railroad. A double track, and two double tracks would fail to do the business two years after the first track is finished. Two thousand graders, fifteen hundred tie cutters, and a proportionate number of other workmen are making a road, already at the rate of almost two miles a day. Another company is pushing eastward from California, and the iron horses will go through before slow people find out that a road is begun. The land we deem barren will be irrigated and cultivated by the Asiatic emigrants waiting to pour in, and "the great American desert," will soon be historical. Men will take stock in this road because it is sure to pay, and soon others will take stock in the Northern Pacific Railway to share their enormous dividends.

Towns are going up, like mushrooms, all along the track, and those will soon harden into granite. Built under fire of Indians, they will be compact, and their founders ready for any emergency. The promptitude with which the road is built, the discipline made necessary to accomplish this, and secure protection from savages will give to the early settlers on the line a force of character which, like magic, will make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

American and English Guns.

An interesting letter has been published, written by Captain Ericsson to the Swedish Minister of Marine, in which he shows the fallacy of the notions prevalent in England concerning American heavy ordnance. It seems almost every technical writer on the subject assumes that the American 15-inch and 20-inch guns, which are smooth bores, give a system of very low initial velocity, while the English rifles as a rule, have a very high initial velocity; also, that their elongated rifle shot are projected with immensely greater force that the spherical shot of our heavy guns; moreover, they felicitate themselves on the difficulty of manœuvering the American monsters, and invariably suggest, in case of a marine battle, the tactics of firing at a long range, relying on the above supposed superiority to gain more efficiency in destruction. Captain Ericsson goes into the matter with some detail, not only stating but proving that in reality the case is directly reversed. There is, in the first place, a remarkable correspondence between the heavy rifles of both America and England, all showing a very low mean initial velocity; then, the American heavy smooth-bores actually have been shown by official experiments to project their missiles much swifter than the English heavy rifles; and, finally, he proves, by facts and figures, the total fallacy of the European notion that a relatively greater amount of atmospheric resistance is encountered by a spherical than by an elongated shot—for while the American 20-inch smooth-bore gives its projectile more than 2½ times the force imparted by the English 13½-inch rifle, the exposed area of the former missile is very little more than twice that of the latter. Then, noticing the fact that the handling of a 50-ton gun on shipboard is no longer problematical with the improved turret machinery, he laughs at their "long-range tactics" by showing that the comparative destructive powers of the two systems are such that at a distance whence their light projectiles could merely scratch our 9- and 15-inch turrets, the American 1,000-pound shot would crush in the armor of their thickest broadsides. The whole letter is exceedingly interesting, and places in a clear light (though apparently without that intention) the invaluable services rendered by Capt. Ericsson to our national defences.—*N. Y. Times.*

Southern Voters.

There were in 1860, 50,510 white voters in Louisiana. Thirty-eight thousand colored voters have thus far been registered under the Military Act. It is computed that the total will amount to forty thousand, all of whom will vote the Republican ticket, in addition to five thousand white Republicans in the State. Notwithstanding this, the New Orleans *Republican* (Radical) states that if all the white voters in the State are registered, "as they may be under Mr. Stanbery's decision," they can vote down a Convention by five thousand majority. The Mobile *Times* (Conservative) "regrets to see a growing sentiment in Mississippi against the holding of a Convention," and warns the people that if they yield to it there will be a "new period of anxiety and uncertainty."

CROPS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Rochester *Express* says, that notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring, everything seems to be almost as far advanced as in previous seasons at this time of the year. The late planted corn is coming up finely, and promises well. Grape vines are doing well. Garden plants never looked better or grew more rapidly. The striped bug has done little or no injury, and the squash bug has not made its appearance, owing probably to the coldness of the Spring. Fruit promises to be abundant, especially apples. Cherries and pears will not be as plenty as at first anticipated, although there will be a good supply. The pear is badly bitten by some insect. Peaches will be very scarce in this section. The strawberry crop promises to be abundant. The weather is represented as very warm.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1867. NO. 215.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE LOUISIANA REGISTRATION.

Time to be Extended to August 1st.

Appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Consul Altenbourg Appointed. Minister to Mexico.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

Louisiana Registration.

The President this morning telegraphed to General Sheridan informing him to extend the time of registration in Louisiana to the first of August, on the ground that it would last in other States until that time. General Sheridan had previously telegraphed General Grant that he proposed to close the registration on July 10th.

Reappointing Registers.

Chief Justice Chase was engaged to-day in appointing new registers in bankruptcy, to supply the places of those whom the district judges have refused to confirm.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

It is understood that the President, on his return from Boston, will appoint Col. Horace Capron, of Illinois, Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Newton, deceased. His nomination is already pending in the Senate, having been postponed till November.

The Surratt Trial.

The eleventh day of the Surratt trial brought forward another witness, who was very confident of his identification of the prisoner as the man he saw in company with Booth on the day of the assassination. This is the sixth witness who testified to Surratt's presence in this city on that day. The defense, however, maintain that they will be able to prove a complete alibi.

Minister to Mexico.

The last official act of the President this morning before leaving for Boston was to appoint Marcus Altenbourg, of Wisconsin, minister to Mexico. He is now Consul in the City of Mexico, and is an earnest Radical in politics. Secretary Seward looked upon the necessities of the Government as requiring a Minister at once in Mexico, hence the appointment of a resident there.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office states the amount of Agricultural College Scrip located in Kansas is 353,627 acres, leaving over 660,000 acres to be taken. The amount of the same taken in Minnesota is 470,844; Wisconsin, 594,906; Milwaukee, 277,866. Each State is allowed a million.

THE NAVY.

The United states steamer Juniata arrived at the Island of Guadaloupe *en route* to Philadelphia. Rear Admiral Gordon reports from Rio Janeiro, May 22, the return of the Kansas from the coast of Africa. The slave trade has virtually closed. The Spanish iron clad Numancia, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, was at Rio.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Brevet Col. Robt. H. Macfely, Commissary of Subsistence and Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes, has been stationed at Chicago.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. ISAAC NEWTON

Took place this afternoon. The remains were accompanied by numerous friends to the Baltimore depot and thence conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

THE STRIKE AMONG THE BRICKLAYERS

Upon the Treasury extension continues. No new employees have yet been engaged. A few arrived to-day from Richmond and Annapolis, but were persuaded by the strikers not to commence work.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day..... $881.

PERSONAL.

Norman B. Judd, Congressman from Chicago, arrived to-night.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Army of the Republic Festival---Fatal Railway Accident---Fire at the C. C. & C. R. R. Stockyards.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., June 21, 1867.

The festival of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, last night, was quite a success. About two hundred dollars was raised, to be appropriated to the erection of a soldiers' monument.

A man by the name of Jacob Kyle, about sixty years old, supposed to be from Whitley county, Indiana, was killed about three miles east of Londonville this morning, about eight o'clock. He was walking on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, when he was struck by the express train going west. The Coroner's verdict attaches no blame to the Railway Company.

The feed barn of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad stockyards, at Crestline, the property of George H. Ley, Esq., took fire about four o'clock this morning. The town has no fire department, but a company of boys recently organized, with a small engine built by one of the mechanics of the town, and purchased for the boys by the citizens, did good service in subduing the flames. Through their exertions the barn was saved with its valuable contents. The fire, however, was communicated to a large quantity of hay which adjoined the barn, which was entirely destroyed. Loss on hay, about six hundred dollars. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Gen. Grant, Gov. Geary and Others Visit the Battlefield.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
GETTYSBURG, June 21, 1867.

General Grant, accompanied by Governor Geary and Major General Crawford, and the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Cemetery, visited the battlefield on the center and left to-day. The distinguished party left for Harrisburg at noon

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

The Distillery of Hoffman & Carr, on Greenwich street, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000; insured for $65,000.

FORGERY.

George Williams was arrested, charged with an attempt to pass a forged check on the Ball's Head Bank, for $1,400, purporting to be signed by Johnson & Co., lumber dealers.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Mrs. Catharine Corey, aged sixty-four, was found dead in a house in Mott street, this morning, with her throat apparently cut by a broken tumbler. Mrs. Alice McMahon, the occupant of the room, was arrested on suspicion.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

Gave a reception this afternoon on board the frigate Franklin, to the officers of the French men-of-war in the harbor, the officers of the Navy Yard and the ram Dunderberg, and a large party of private friends.

E.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War at a Standstill---United States Mediation Not Accepted---The Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th ult. show the allies make no further progress in the war with Paraguay. The cholera has much abated in the allied camp, but it is reported to have broken out among Lopez's troops. In the opening address to the Brazilian Parliament on the 22d, the Emperor said recently the Government of the United States offered its kindly mediation. The allies were grateful for these offers, but could not, however, accept them, as they were not consistent with the national honor.

Convention of Friends of Protection.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The manager of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association have determined to call a State Convention of the friends of a protective policy, to be held in Cleveland on the 4th of July, to consider the late nomination of Gen. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, who is understood to be a free trade man.

REBEL DEBTS.

Important Opinion by Chief Justice Chase.

Debts Due Loyal Citizens not Discharged by Payment to Rebel Receivers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

Chief Justice Chase returned here last night, and has supplied a copy of an important opinion which he has just delivered in the United States Circuit Court, in North Carolina, wherein he decided that debts due to citizens of loyal States are not discharged by payment to rebel receivers. The Chief Justice elaborates in this opinion his legal views on the relations of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government. He says that there is no doubt but that the State of North Carolina, by the acts of the convention of May, 1861, by the previous acts of the Governor of the State, by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State government, and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861, set aside her State government and constitution, connected under the National Constitution with the government of the United States, and established a constitution and government set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National Government. Nor is there any doubt that by these acts the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them. But these acts did not effect even for a moment the separation of North Carolina from the Union any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority can separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility with regard to the repeal of the North Carolina ordinance of '89, by which ordinance she joined the Union.

The Chief Justice says that no elaborate discussion of the theoretical question thus presented seems now to be necessary. That question as a practical one is at rest, and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here that in the judgment of the Court the answer which it has received from events is that which the soundest construction of the constitution, warrants and requires. Nor can we agree, he says, with some persons distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insist that when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war, it is purged of its treasonable character, and can only be punished by the defeat of its armies and disappointment of its hopes, and the calamities incident to unsuccessful war. Courts have no policy. They can only declare the law.

On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable—that though war levied by ten men on ten thousand men is certainly treason, it is no longer such when levied by one thousand on ten thousand. That the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union, and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come unquestionably within the constitutional definition, but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic, and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity.

But it is said that this is the doctrine of the Supreme Court. We think otherwise. The fact that cartels are made and prisoners of war exchanged, and that the military chiefs are treated without surrender of essential principles, like foreign foes, are regarded by the Chief Justice as concessions made by the legislative and executive departments of the Government, in the exercise of political discretion and in the interest of humanity, to mitigate vindictive passions, inflamed by civil conflicts, and prevent the frightful evils of mutual reprisals and retaliations. They establish no rights except during the war.

The Chief Justice then says: When the strife of arms is over, wise governments, therefore, exercising still their political discretion, address themselves mainly to the work of conciliation, and restoration, and exert the prerogative of mercy rather than of justice. Complete remission is usually extended to large classes by amnesty or other exercise of legislative or executive authority, and individuals not included in these classes with some exceptions of the greatest offenders, are absolved by pardon, either absolutely or upon conditions prescribed by the Government. These principles, common to all civilized nations, are those which regulated the action of the Government of the United States during the war of the revolution, and have regulated its action since rebellion laid down its arms. While hostilities were yet flagrant, an act of Congress practically abolished the death penalty for treason subsequently committed, and another provided a mode in which citizens of rebel States, maintaining a loyal adhesion to the Union, could recover after the war the value of their captured or abandoned property.

The National Government was steadily sought to facilitate restoration with adequate guarantees of union, order, and civil rights. On no occasion, however, and by no act have the United States ever renounced their constitutional jurisdiction over the whole territory, or over all the citizens of the republic, or conceded to citizens in arms against their country the character of alien enemies, or to their pretended Government the character of a *de facto* Government. Those who engage in rebellion must expect the consequences. If they succeed rebellion becomes revolution, and the new Government will justify its founders. If they fail all their acts hostile to the rightful Government are violations of law and originate no rights which can be recognized by the courts of the nation, whose authority and existence have been alike assailed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Battle at O'Fallon's Station---Continued Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Omaha dispatches say: The battle fought on the 12th at O'Fallons Station, between sixty whites, belonging to Wilson and Clagger's train, en route for Fort Kearney, and from one hundred to two hundred Indians. Nine Indians are supposed to be killed, but the whites sustained no loss. Six companies of troops left Sedgwick for Fort Sanders last Saturday. The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denver, but trouble continues between Denver and Laramie.

Denver papers of the 14th announce the arrival of five Platte coaches and forty passengers, with a heavy mail, also two Smoky Hill coaches. The Indians stole seventy-two horses and mules from Hugo station, and killed one soldier. Gen. Sherman is said to be displeased with the Colorado volunteers; their movement is not sufficiently prompt. He is still at North Platte.

THE TURF.

Jerome Park, New York---Dexter Beaten by Ethan Allen---Unprecedented Time.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]
NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

In the trot to-day at Jerome Park, between Dexter and Ethan Allen, the latter won in three straight heats, making the unparalleled time of 2:15, 2:16 and 2:17. The best time Dexter ever made was 2:18½.

E.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The great match for one thousand dollars, between Dexter, in harness, and Ethan Allen, with running mate, came off on Fashion Course to-day. Upwards of 20,000 people were present. Dexter was the favorite at 100 to 50. Another running mate having been substituted for Charlotte F., in consequence of her having gone lame, all bets were declared off. Ethan Allen won in three straight heats; time 2:15, 2:16, and 2:17—the fastest on record. Dexter's time on the second heat was 2:16¾.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The steamship Catharine Whiting left this morning with two hundred and fifty Brazilian emigrants.

The time for registration is extended to the 15th of July in every parish except Orleans, which is limited to the 30th inst.

A Defier of Innocence Arrested.

BOSTON, June 21.—Charles Wordmat, sexton of Rev. Dr. Gannol's church, was arrested this morning, charged with enticing young girls into the church and subjecting them to lascivious indignities. He was held in ten thousand dollars for trial.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

More Damaging Testimony Against the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Judge Fisher decided that the Court should follow the common practice as to the matter of recalling witnesses, viz, that a witness should consider himself discharged after examination unless told to remain.

Brookstabler was recalled and testified: Have seen Booth, Atzerott and Harrold conversing with Surratt at my stable; had a conversation with Atzerott about the trip of Surratt's; he showed me the conclusion of a letter from Surratt, and Atzerott said he had a letter from Surratt, but he would not let me see it all; I read the concluding paragraph; Atzerott said the letter was dated in Richmond, and Surratt understood the detectives were after him, and was making his way North as fast as he could; that was in the early part of April, 1865; conversation between us commencing by Atzerott calling me out on the pavement and telling me about the letter; I asked Atzerott to let me see the letter; I understood Surratt was working his way North from Richmond; the only difficulty Surratt was in, was that the detectives were after him; I understood Atzerott to mean Government detectives; when these men came to the stables they would go back and engage in conversation together in a low tone; at least I could not hear what was said, for they were at least 120 feet from me.

James W. Pumphrey, Jno. Fletcher and Jno. F. Jaffy testified to various matters related in the former trial.

After recess, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, who lived at Mrs. Surratt's, stated that Surratt was intimate with Payne, Booth, Atzerott and the other conspirators, and they had interviews at Mrs. Surratt's house on D street.

George F. Chapin was examined to corroborate Bivin and Hobart's statement, and testified to seeing a handkerchief marked J. H. Surratt found by Bivin on Wednesday after the assassination; witness got the handkerchief from Bivin and gave it to one of Baker's detectives, named Grimsley.

Benjamin Wandergool, of New York, testified that he was in Washington April 14th, 1865; I saw Booth on that day, and spoke to him; I saw him three times on that day; saw Booth first at Willard's, afterwards on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh, or Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Prisoner called to stand up.

Question—Did you see the prisoner that day?

Answer—I saw him at the place last mentioned, with Wilkes Booth and two or three others; they were sitting around a table with glasses on it; I had been to the Paymaster's and coming down heard music at the place referred to, and went in, and a ballet dancer was performing; the table Booth was at was round one, and he and his companions were talking; I saw them distinctly, as I was within a few feet of them; I cannot be mistaken about this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.—I did not speak to Booth when I saw him in the place; I saw Booth and his companions were engaged in conversation; I was only attracted there by the music; I never saw Booth before that time until now; I took a good look at him this morning, and recognized him as the same man I saw with Booth; I am as confident that I saw Surratt as that I see you now; Mr. Wandergool, on further examination, said he could have been after 3 o'clock; I cannot remember how they were dressed; think Booth and Surratt had their hats off; don't think Surratt then wore a goatee; I think Booth was very light complected; do not remember the hall, but thinks it was a hall called Metropolitan Hall.

Witness was asked why he did not communicate this before, and gave as an excuse that it was known he was intimate with Booth, and he was jeered by his brother officers, and he then hastened to his regiment. Witness never made the statement to any one until now; it was a mere matter of business in the case, but having seen that Surratt's trial was in progress, came to see if Surratt was one of the men he saw with Booth, and recognized him as one of the party; Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Wandergool's uncle, met him in fact, and was placed on the stand as a witness. By Mr. Pierpont—Witness has great faculty of recollecting faces he has once seen and has been subjected to a test of the matter.

Question by Mr. Merrick—Would you recollect the face of the woman who was dancing?

Answer—Did not pay much attention to her faces; my attention was directed to her legs. (Laughter.)

Court took a recess till to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Green county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly—Dr. John Stone; Sheriff—John Walton; Treasurer—Samuel Harvey; Commissioner—John Lantz; Jury Commissioner—Josephus Morris; Poor House Director—A. Shelby. E. M. Sayers, Esq., was chosen Representative Delegate to the State Convention. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly impress upon our friends in the Congressional districts of this State the importance of selecting as candidates for the next Congress men who know how to appreciate fully the great interests of the Government, and whose incorruptible integrity will prove above, and superior to, those subtle influences which so frequently and successfully used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have warped the judgment of our representatives in the past.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a general railroad law.

Resolved, That we regard the release of that arch traitor, Jefferson Davis, upon nominal bail, as a violation of law and a mockery of the true spirit and sentiment of the loyal citizens of this great Union.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse General W. W. Irwin, of Beaver county, as the candidate of the Republican party for Auditor General, to be voted for by the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our candidates to labor for the success of Republican principles, and that they are hereby requested to exert themselves, by all honorable means, for their election.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republicans of Greyne county that the Republican Senatorial delegate to vote for Hon. Wm. H. Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republican County Committee of Tioga county have appointed Major W. A. Nichols Representative delegate, and recommended Senator W. Cowles for Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport, June 26.

Captain John T. Potts, and O. F. Bullett, of Chester, have been elected Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, from the Delaware and Chester District, with instruction to vote for Hon. William Butler for Supreme Judge.

The Bedford county Democracy have nominated the following county ticket: District Attorney, E. F. Kerr, of Bedford; Treasurer, Isaac Mengel, of Bedford; County Commissioner, Peter M. Barton, of East Providence; Poor Director, John I. Noble, of South Woodberry, and Auditor, Samuel Whip, of Cumberland Valley.

The Musical Contest.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The family of the late Thomas McKee have endowed a prize of a gold medal, worth $60, to be awarded yearly for the best piano performance amongst the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College; and C. C. Mellor gives a handsomely bound volume of music for the best singing. Both prizes were awarded for the first time on Thursday evening. The Committee of Award were Prof. C. Tetedoux, H. Kieber, Mrs. H. Kieber, W. P. Marshall, Mr. Livingston and W. Everson. The singing prize was given to Miss Mary Pierce. Sophie Suckle should have had a prize for prolonged notes, and Anna Foster for a superb contralto, but there was but one prize. Carrie Crawford and Emma Sawyer sang sweetly, but lack animation. Sadie Smythe and Maggie Clark had colds, and did not sing so well as usual.

The medal was awarded to Zo Swisshelm, for playing "Leybach's Norma." Her execution was not so smooth as that of Mary Brown, or Anna Eckley. In that important point, expression, Miss Swisshelm excelled all competitors, and also in rapid runs. Her execution is brilliant, but she stumbled several times, and, with commendable perseverance, began the piece over again and commenced it. Miss Foster two ladies played with the precision of clockwork. Marion David has a style of her own, graceful and tender. Carrie Crawford plays with spirit, but rather mechanically. Lilly Cook has a brilliant execution. Anna McCague plays with decided taste, but was embarrassed; and did not do her best, and Ada Dunlap wound up the contest beautifully. Those who were not a failure and the success of the pupils must be highly gratifying to Professor Rohbock, the principal music teacher, and to all friends of the College. The announcement of the awards was received with applause, and the audience appeared satisfied with the judgment; but the beautiful part was the cheerful, nay enthusiastic, reception of the verdict by the defeated contestants. I could not trace one look of envy, as they crowded around the successful candidates, with kisses and hearty congratulations. They themselves had awarded the prizes, mouth agos, for the those who won are recognized, by their school mates as geniuses; and those who say that women cannot, or will not, acknowledge superiority in women, should have seen the unaffected exultation of this school, on this and some other occasions, over the success of one or more of its members. The fact that all sang and played as they did, feeling the award a foregone conclusion, is a title of nobility superior to any golden treasure.

The piano used was a superb Chickering from Mellor's. The dress of the contestants was generally in excellent taste. A few made the mistake of too much elaboration in arranging the hair; and one, of florid complexion, wore pink instead of white or blue, while two who lacked the rose in their cheeks, would have looked better in pink than white. One hint for next years prizes! The girl who took the medal, looks as if she consulted Dr. Di Louis, for fashions, instead of Madam Demorest. No one can be a first class performer unless the muscles of the shoulders, chest and sides work in perfect harmony with those of the fingers, and in perfect freedom.

AARON SAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Proceedings of Democratic State Convention.

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Order from Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—General Pope to-day issued special instructions to the Board of Registrars. Paragraph No. 2 directs clerks and reporters of the Supreme Court, clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts, and clerks to the ordinary County Courts, treasurers, county surveyors, receivers of tax returns, tax collectors, tax receivers, sheriffs, justices of the peace, coroners, mayors, recorders, aldermen, councilmen of any incorporated city or town, who are ex-officers of the Confederacy, and who by virtue of the war occupied those offices and afterwards participated in the rebellion, are all disqualified and not entitled to registration.

G.

A Murderer Attempts to Escape from Jail.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—Mills, the Franconia murderer, escaped this morning from Haverhill jail, but was subsequently caught. He dug out a stone five feet long and four feet wide between the cells, and raised up the door nine inches, and crowded under it into the spare way. When they were carrying in his breakfast he pushed by and rushed out, but was seen before he got out of the yard. He ran about three-fourths of a mile, and finding he was pursued, sat down and gave himself up.

From Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Colonel J. R. Foster, Collector of Customs, requested an investigation of the affairs of the office by the special agent of the Treasury Department, which resulted satisfactorily, and the charges preferred before the United States Commissioner were withdrawn.

Championship Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, June 21.—The next billiard match for the championship of America will be between Dion and E. Nolms, of Philadelphia.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Particulars of the Birmingham Riot.

THE CITY OF ROME INVADED.

French Army to be Reduced.

Turkey Refuses to Suspend Hostilities.

Amnesty Granted to Kossuth.

Suspension of Confiscation in Poland.

Anniversary.

LONDON, June 20.—To-day was the thirtieth anniversary of the acceptance by Queen Victoria of the throne of the United Kingdom. Bells were rung, a royal salute fired at St. James Park, and flags are flying all over London. The Queen is at Windsor Castle this morning.

The Birmingham Riot.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The harangues of Maurand Murphy against Popery led to great disturbances here within the last few days. There has been great excitement, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences. At least one hundred thousand people were in the streets. The mob held the city, and sacked several houses. They marched through the streets singing "Glory Hallelujah," "John Brown," and other choruses. The riot act was read. Troops were ordered to the city from Manchester, but not obliged to fire upon the people. The police used their cutlasses, and several persons were wounded, but none killed. The excitement is somewhat lulled, and it is thought the disturbance has ended. Murphy has persisted every night in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Catholic Church, ridiculing its rites. Some attempts were made to renew the disorder, but have been put down, and comparative quiet now prevails.

Rome Invaded.

FLORENCE, June 21.—Startling intelligence is received from Rome. Dispatches report that two hundred armed men had thrown themselves into the city, it was supposed with the intention of proclaiming a republic, but the desperate attempt failed, and forty revolutionists are in prison.

Reduction of French Army.

PARIS, June 21.—The Emperor's Government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the military forces of the Empire.

The Adjournment of Corps Legislatif.

The present session of the Corps Legislatif, which has accomplished a large amount of business, is approaching its close. The day of adjournment is not distant.

Congratulatory Address.

LONDON, June 21.—The authorities of this metropolis have voted to present an address of congratulation to the Emperors of Russia and France on their escape.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Evening, June 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the refusal to consent to the request of the great powers, preferred through a collective diplomatic note, that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that inquiry be made into the grievances of the Christians by a Commission appointed collectively by the great powers and Porte. The Turkish Government professes to have information from Omar Pacha that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretes.

Amnesty.

VIENNA, June 20, Evening.—The Austrian Government has granted amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

Confiscation Suspended.

WARSAW, June 21.—Emperor Alexander has issued a decree suspending confiscation in Poland.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamer Scotia, from New York, has arrived.

FALMOUTH, June 21.—The Arago, from New York, has arrived.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum [illegible].
ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum declined to [illegible] for standard white.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 21, Noon.—Consols, 94¼; U. S. Bonds, 73; Illinois, 73; Erie, 25. Bullion—Bank of England increased £600,000.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼.

LONDON, June 21, Evening.—Consols recovered the decline noted early in the afternoon, and closed steady at 94¼. American securities unchanged, and without appreciable improvement in activity or price. Illinois Central shares closed at 73. Erie, 25. Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares declined ½ per cent., and closed to-day at 25½.

Recalled.—The bullion in the bank of England was increased 300,000 pounds.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 21.—United States bonds closed at 77.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21, Noon.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Sales for the day 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 21, Evening.—The cotton market continued steady to-day. Sales, 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 12d. Orleans 12½d.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns evinces no improvement.

Breadstuffs have an improving tendency. Corn, which advanced early in the morning to 35s 3 quarter, has again improved to 35s 6d, at the close. Peas declined 6d, to 36s 6d for old western 3 quarter. California wheat is saleable at 15s 6d. Barley advanced 1d, and is quoted at 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Oats closed at 2s 6d for American and Canadian. Flour was advanced 1s, making 25s for the best grades. Provisions 38s 6d 3 quarter for Canadian.

Provision market without much alteration. Lard declined 3d. American is quoted at 60s 6d @ 61s. Pork 96s. Beef 120s 6d. Bacon 61s. Ashes firm at 32s 6d. Rosin unchanged. Tallow closed firm at 48s. Spirits—petroleum 1s 6d, refined 0s 1d.

London Markets.

LONDON, June 21, 5 P. M.—Sales of linseed oil at £27 10s. Sugar and other articles unchanged.

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From Harrisburg.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	13,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,855 14

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$78,338
Dispatch,	75,6?4
Chronicle,	69,650
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

THE Republicans of Ohio appear to be fortunate in their State Ticket. The nomination of Gen. HAYES is more than well received in every part of the State; that of the eloquent GALLOWAY would of course be. We esteem it a lucky circumstance that causes his clarion *voice* to be heard from the stump again. Ohio will not falter.

THE editor of the New Orleans *Times*, who now goes by the name of W. H. C. KING, but whose real name is BACKHOUSE, is being urged by a squad of rebels for the post of Minister to Mexico. We advise Mr. SEWARD to ascertain what are the antecedents of this man. If, after he has obtained a knowledge of them, he concludes to recommend the appointment, the country will have reason to be alarmed for what next may happen. If Mr. SEWARD desires any assistance in obtaining a knowledge of KING'S history, let him send to Pittsburgh.

ALTHOUGH the President and his Cabinet—Secretary STANTON dissenting—have accepted the opinion of the Attorney General in lieu of the law itself relating to reconstruction, there is some hesitation in proceeding to the logical purpose in the case. While there would have been no other purpose but the restoration of removed rebels, if not the removal of the District commanders, more time appears to be wanted, and to gain it pleas of illness, pressing business, and the like are put forward. The outspoken protests of the people have not been lost on Mr. JOHNSON. It is not the first time that a premeditated bad act has been recoiled from, in view of the certain immediate consequences. Let the President make his New England visit, and return to his purpose if he has a heart for it.

THE Louisville Relief Committee have acknowledged gratefully, the humane agency of J. P. BARR & Co., of the Pittsburgh *Post*, in forwarding money and supplies to the destitute and suffering in the South. The Committee accompany their acknowledgement with a testimonial, of value and beauty—a silver service, with appropriate inscriptions.

We are gratified to notice this pleasant sequel to a measure which it has been pleasant to contemplate and aid in its progress. The amount contributed by humane people in this part of the country and forwarded to the suffering poor, is respectable, and has, no doubt, relieved the pressing wants of many. Besides this, it has presented an illustration of charity, which it is always pleasant to contemplate. We congratulate our neighbors on their reception and still more on their desert of the testimonial.

SECTARIAN POLITICS.

The *Post* charges the COMMERCIAL with hating the Catholics. We do not own the "soft impeachment," which is very soft indeed, coming from a *political* journal, devoted to a stern and manly party like the Democracy. The charge, coming from a professed party organ, reveals a good deal more of the sectarian animus, than the *Post* intended in making it. We have over and over had occasion in the language and the covert insinuations of the *Post* to deprecate the appeals to sectarian prejudice in political controversy, and the mixing of religion in the party strifes that have agitated the country. This we have never done. It is a frequent practice with the *Post*. The charge in its yesterday's issue is but an example of it.

We are accustomed to refer to current events and news, like the Birmingham riot, in the regular way of all newspapers, and we know of no law, either of business or courtesy, that requires us to abstain, when the news refers to Catholics, any more than in the case of any other sect. And we do not succumb to the *Post's* strategy that would impose silence on us, under penalty of a malediction. Our comments on the Birmingham riot, we expressly said, in making them, were suited to the case, whether the riots was commenced by the Catholics or against them. We go against all acts of violence, and therefore we go against the cultivation of the bad passions and prejudices that lead to them. For this reason we are not in favor of having religious animosities fostered by professedly political journals, whether openly or covertly. We have flattered ourselves, for a fortnight past, that we had measurably cured the *Post* of this fashion, by proposing to apply to it the name *Jesuit* as an offset to its flippant use of the name *Puritan*. Since we hinted at that, we have not seen that old cant word Puritan once in the columns of the *Post*. But the marked condition has recurred, and, as usual in relapses, with great increase of virulence.

FOOLISH TALK.

There is, in the Southern States, a class of persons and a portion of the press—neither of them it is hoped very large—whose principal comfort and hope are derived from the troubles, real or imagined, which befall us poor Union people in the Northern States. In their morbid condition, as to politics and morals, it is not surprising that they should give rather loose reins to fancy in conjuring up troubles and dangers among us, and in exaggerating any that may actually exist. It is entirely in accord with that curious attribute that belongs to the race and is often spoken of as human nature.

It would almost appear, from some of their solemn exhibitions of our condition, that they considered themselves to be in a most enviable state of exemption from all political, pecuniary, business and social ills. They speak of the "uneasiness felt by many considerate men of the North," as though nothing of concern or apprehension disturbed the minds of Southern people. They specify the greatness of the public debt, and the burden of taxation and the stagnation of trade, with huge augmentations from their own fancy, as the peculiar hardships of the loyal people of the North, as though they themselves were happily free from all concern therein.

Now, if there is any gratification to be extracted from this silly political strategy, we perhaps should not grudge them the enjoyment of it. But it is very silly nevertheless. It is but the peace echo of the old war scream, which we were for years accustomed to, intended to affright us with vaticinations of collisions and violence and bloodshed among ourselves. It scared nobody then and it does not now. In the midst of the bustle of business in our cities and towns, with our peaceful fields promising abundant harvests, with law and order in full reign among our intelligent people, with industry and frugality prevailing among all classes, with the blessing of liberty and good Government as the fruit of loyality and heroism and virtue, our citizens will not be easily persuaded that they are in a desperate condition by so flabby a logic as our Southern brethren employ for the purpose; nor will they be greatly alarmed by the predictions of prophets who have shot so wide of their aim, as our anxious Southern friends have with reference both to their own undertakings and ours.

Solicitous as we are, in common with all loyal citizens, to have the country restored to amity as well as political unity, we cannot but seriously regret the continuance of a style of political polemics, which can have no other effect than to perpetuate unfriendly feeling on the one hand, and, at best, provoke ridicule on the other. Invidious references to the magnitude of the national debt come with a poor grace, whether judged by the code of morals or of honor, from those whose treason and rebellion occasioned its accumulation, and whose payment of the whole of it might be exacted by the rules both of war and justice. Peace, industry and good government, which are the interest of all, should be the aim of all, and their prosperity will make the common burdens light and transient, and the common blessings rich and enduring.

THAT VERDICT AGAIN.

We were speaking a day or two since of the liberal award of damages a New Orleans jury lately made in the case of injury to the intellect of a weak minded boy by bodily injuries from a city railroad car. We are disposed to make one more suggestion on the subject. If by any culpable negligence on the part of a moneyed corporation, supposing such a thing conceivable, one-half or a larger fraction of his moral principles were knocked out of a New Orleans youth, we should take great interest in the award that would be made by a jury of his peers. We can hardly suppose that a community that values intelligence at so high a figure, will set a very low estimate on morals. We are willing, therefore, to believe that drinking and gambling hells there belong to the past *regime;* that filthy and licentious pictures are not publicly exposed for sale in renewed New Orleans, and that frail women do not hawk unrebuked along her thoroughfares what, on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, we shall call their chastity. New Orleans used to have a bad name for these things. But we have changed all that. Northern *light* have broken forth into that tropic sky. We hope soon to have *evidence* that she is as jealous in guarding her educational interests, as *intelligent* in valuing brains above *muscles*, as enterprising in schemes for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and as rigid in enforcing well-devised legislation for the protection of the public morals, as many of the cities that rejoice in a more bracing climate. We have hope for New Orleans.

LET THE SESSION BE BRIEF.

We see it stated that the it is quite certain that the feeling of the leading Republican Senators is against the consideration, at the July Session of Congress, of any other subject than the Reconstruction acts, and for only such legislation in that regard as the new necessity shall require. We hazard nothing in saying such is the wish of the country. The general desire is that the session shall be a brief one, devoted entirely to righting the wrongs committed by a bad President. It will be neither necessary nor politic to enter upon the consideration of general questions, and it would seem that ten days must suffice to dispose of the question out of which the necessity for meeting at all arises. We are aware that there are those who think otherwise, and who will seek to protract the session by bringing forward a variety of propositions; but we are tolerably confident they will be overruled. If anything is done beyond supplementing the Reconstruction laws, we see nothing so proper as the repeal of the four-million-a-month contraction law under which the Secretary of the Treasury is operating. To do that, we think, the country would justify Congress in protracting the session long enough, but not to open the Pandora box of impeachment, Mr. SUMNER'S suffrage proposition and kindred topics. Better endure for a season the evils that afflict us, than go to sea in such a shell.

THE *Tribune* says "the most shameful pages in history are those which record the execution of rebels against political governments." Having taken that position squarely, is the *Tribune* for trying and inflicting any sort of punishment on rebels?

THE *Independent* says "there has been a more cheerful tone in the dry-goods market the past week. The commission houses are no longer forcing stock at reduced prices. Jobbers are closing out their summer fabrics on best possible terms, and preparing to take account of stock. The retail trade appears to be more active both in the city and in the interior."

THE Washington *Chronicle* remarks that the testimony of Sergeant Dye, in the Surratt trial, "goes to confirm the justice of Mrs. Surratt's sentence, which has been called in question by no less distinguished a personage than General Butler." The evidence in the case bears hard on the accused, and establishes a chain connecting him with the assassination.

A WRITER from the Exposition says: "A cauliflower as big as one's head sells for ten cents. Green peas and strawberries are as cheap in proportion. Pinks and roses are three cents a handful. Eggs are cheaper than in London." Will cauliflowers as the standard, what arithmetician will figure out the price of green peas and strawberries? Or will the New Yorker can, from the data given, settle on the price of eggs?

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, if the story be true that Juarez is sending large amounts of plate and money to the United States for safe keeping, as is currently reported in New York, he cannot have much confidence in his ability to cope with the new enemies that have risen up with the fall of Maximilian. What is there in the history of Mexico and her public men to lead one to suppose that Juarez will not be an outsider in the next six months?

THE editor of the *Independent* is having a lively time with his denominational brethren for his anti-denominational stand. One is led to think that he must have had a most disagreeable service to perform before he took an independent stand, or having taken it, he finds it more difficult than he expected. Here is a spirited paragraph and a manly determination:

> If we cannot make an evangelical newspaper as broad, liberal and Catholic as the church in which we were born, brought up, live, and expect to die, then our fingers shall presently drop this editorial pen, and henceforth practice their diligence at the more useful task of planting corn.

THE Washington *Star*, referring to the commencement of work on the road to Point of Rocks, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, says: "A large force has been employed for some months upon the heavy cutting at Parr's Ridge, working in this direction, and another body of men are engaged at the junction of the road with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The interested parties who have so persistently proclaimed that this road would never be built, will now probably shut up their mouths."

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says there is in the Exhibition is a sample flock of sheep kept expressly for milking; and their milk is more profitable than the wool or mutton. One company in the department of Avignon makes of the milk of sheep four million pounds of cheese a year, which is sent all over the world from Bucharest in Roumania to New York, whence it is distributed, no doubt, over the Western continent. It is also sent direct to China and South America. This is the much admired Roquefort cheese. It is made with great care, and ripened in extensive caves by a perfectly even temperature, a model of which forms one of the features of the Exhibition.

IT is asserted that in New York the business of illicit distillation on "by a large number of capitalists who work for some time kept in check by the raids on the dollar establishments," has been resumed. It would seem that the intelligence which would authorize such a statement, would be sufficient to lead to the suppression of the traffic. It is absurdly to be doubted that the illicit business is carried on all over the country, and we are not prepared to assert that Pittsburgh should not be included. The sale of whisky at a price below, or even at a moderate amount above, the tax, is proof that something is wrong. The "stills" so extensively in use are capable of being put into a small space, and every precaution is taken to preclude detection, even when the revenue officers, not sharing the profits, faithfully search for the violators of the law. It is constantly asserted that could faithfulness and honesty be secured in every instance the revenue would be doubled, perhaps many times.

THE telegraph has told us of the growing desire for annexation to the United States which the acquisition of Russian America has engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia. San Francisco journals bring further evidence on the subject, culled from the Victoria papers, which discuss its merits with a freedom and a friendship to this country rare among the British Colonial Press. The *Colonist*, the oldest Victoria paper, while recognizing the alliance with "the Dominion of Canada" as the most improbable alternative, declares that annexation is discussed at every corner; that the people desire to come under the Stars and Stripes, and that the change would be an immense benefit to the colony." The *Morning News*, another Victoria journal, pronounces decidedly in favor of the movement, which derives strength from the depressed condition of the colony, the bankruptcy of its local government, and the persistent neglect of its wants and wishes evinced by the Imperial authorities.

Improved Business Prospect.

The suggestion is full of interest, and, although some may think otherwise, not altogether improbable. Such a crop of everything as the one which is about to come into market cannot fail to have a marked influence on monetary affairs. Why it should not be good is difficult to perceive. It will very greatly reduce the cost of living, and assist to relieve the labor question, whereon hinge important results. The business prospect abroad—always affecting us here—is encouraging. We are assured that satisfactory returns from all parts of the United Kingdom respecting the growing crops, together with encouraging colonial advices, and great monetary ease, have served to produce a most favorable impression. With the revival of confidence and trade in that quarter animation will be a great measure be restored to our own country. Referring to this view of the future, a New York financial paper remarks that though we cannot look for any great recovery in prices of our raw material or our manufactures, (nor would it be desirable,) yet these signs, as well as every other, point to the conclusion that on the present basis of values we may anticipate an early renewal of activity among ourselves. Heavy, and in many cases unwise taxation, together with a depreciated currency, must, however, have a certain depressing influence; but the same good Providence that has brought us thus far through all the anticipated financial storms without a difficulty, and disappointed the fond dreams of our dearly beloved croaking friends, is still leading us, and is, in the abundant harvest we now have the promise of, furnishing, we believe, a way of escape from many threatened evils.

Evidence of Economy as Shown by Our Imports.

It is a gratifying fact that the imports of general merchandise at New York since the first of January, 1867, have been about twenty-three millions less in value than for the corresponding period last year. The falling off at other points is presumed to be in the same proportion. This is accounted for by the New York *Bulletin* in the decrease in the importations of articles of luxury, while the import of those articles of commerce which are useful or necessary has been equal to, and in many instances above that of 1866. For example, the quantity of wines, champagne, cigars, olive oil, watches and jewelry is much below, while the amount of coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, hemp, linseed, railroad iron and hides is equal to or even in excess of the totals for the previous year. It would appear that the era of extravagance and luxury inaugurated during the war has commenced to wane, and the expensive style of living growing out of the rapid accumulation of fortunes has in some degree been succeeded by one of greater economy and simplicity. On this point the *Bulletin* remarks as follows:

> It is apparent, and is a matter of congratulation, that during the present year—a year of falling markets—when the extreme dullness in business has been felt throughout the whole community, we have still imported more than an average amount of those articles of commerce which are requisite to the support and happiness of the people, or necessary to keep up our progress in the arts and manufactures. The demand for consumption has also been fully equal to the importation, as there has been no accumulation of stocks in first hands; in fact, the stocks of most articles being less to-day than at the corresponding period of 1866. The conclusions we would draw from these facts are favorable to the interests of importers and merchants dealing in these substantial articles of foreign importation.

Blackberries.

A single county in North Carolina supplied to the Northern market last year $60,000 worth of this delicious and wholesome fruit. A writer in a Virginia paper cites this as an example of energy and thrift, and recommends the people to do likewise this year, saving the fruit now near its perfection and drying it for the convenience of transportation. The appeal, founded on the fact stated, appears rather sanguine. It says, if the little county of Forsyth can send to market $60,000 worth, the whole State ought to send at least $5,000,000 worth.

We believe in utilizing everything capable of it, and saving all useful and spontaneous products. And we have vivid recollections of the enormous amount of dewberries and blackberries produced in Virginia, sufficient to almost subsist our army for several days in the absence of the supply trains. But our farmers have a low opinion of the blackberry as a product, and where the bushes overspread fields capable of producing any of the edible grains, it would be reckoned by them poor husbandry to depend upon the blackberries for their annual profits. A crop of corn or potatoes would pay much better. Our good farmers will not let the blackberry bushes grow even in the fence corners. But this is perhaps pushing sound opinion to the length of prejudice.

Schools at the Exposition.

The facilities for education in different countries are exhibited in various ways at the Paris Exposition. The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives his opinion of them. Had he given more information and less opinion, it would have been more acceptable. This remark applies also to what he says of the mission department. He says the French and Germans are far ahead of anything America in primary education—more books, superior apparatus, and a more thorough and orderly system. The Prussian school houses, shown at the exposition, are of a superior character. Even the Spanish educational facilities, as shown, are so admirable that they cannot be improved by the imitation of the American. The English acknowledge themselves to be inferior, on this point, to other civilized nations. These are the correspondent's opinions. We are glad that other nations excel us, but sorry that we are behind them in the matter or mode or facilities of education. The discovery may stimulate efforts for improvement.

Presidential Signs in Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 17th instant prints a long leading article on the situation, which contains the following significant passage: "In closing this article we would remark that party movements now in the South derive their significance and importance from their reference to the Presidential election. If he live, and will consent to run, General Grant will doubtless be the next President of the United States, and the probability is that all parties North and South, save perhaps extremists, will support him."

The *Whig* also says that it wants "no firebrands or makewights in the convention," and urges its readers to vote for liberal and patriotic Republicans when such present themselves. This is an indication of a marked change of sentiment in certain quarters in Virginia.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Samuel Hallings, one of the murderers of Adam Ross, has been sentenced to be hanged at Georgetown, Ohio, July 17th.

Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed Gen. Grant that the last returns make the number of registered voters in Louisiana 87,488. There will be a large number of whites entitled to register who will decline on account of objections to the Military bill.

General Sheridan has issued an order removing from office Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore, and Constable L. H. Wright, of Jefferson county, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a man who had committed an atrocious murder. The military authorities are ordered to arrest the murderer.

The Southern Unionists are writing letters to Washington to show that unless Sheridan, Sickles and Pope are sustained there will be new rebellions in the South.

Omaha dispatches state that on the 12th, at Fort Sedgwick, Colonel Dodge had a citizen named Hendricks flogged one hundred lashes on the bare back for selling whisky to the soldiers. On the same day and at the same place, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a gun. On the next day a soldier was "spread" for two hours for getting drunk, mosquitoes and buffalo gnats torturing him terribly.

IT would seem that the Parisians were not specially civil to their distinguished visitors. A correspondent states that from the beginning, that is to say, from the moment of the arrival of Alexander, there was an apprehension of something, "a something in the air," to use the common expression, which prepared people for the worst. A certain proportion of the Parisians were hostile enough to the Czar, to Prince Gortschakoff, to the King of Prussia and M. de Bismarck, to make demonstrations regardless of questions of politeness and to the respect due a guest, while another portion of the people, the worst element of the Republican party, were mad at seeing the Emperor Napoleon entertaining the men he ought to be fighting. Still another fraction was jealous at the success of the Emperor Napoleon in bringing all these Kings by "divine right to Paris, and these sentiments all combined made up a sum total of bad feeling which filled the air with bad presentiments, and prepared the public for that vague *something*, which is often more terrible than the reality.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The latest New York sensation is a suit brought by a beautiful quadroon against a wealthy gentleman, of the bachelor persuasion, in whose household she resided. No breach of promise is complained of, the intent being, on the contrary, to saddle him not with the paternity of a saddle colored child, but with that of one black enough to have been begotten by Erebus, the ace of spades, or the king of terrors—or by all of them combined for that matter. The case promises to be a very peculiar if not an interesting one, and may possibly furnish some new wrinkles to the next author who attempts to treat of the origin of races. The friends of the defendant claim that it is a black mail case.

Immense herds of cattle, it is said, roam at large through the wild lands of Florida and Georgia, and they prove a serious inconvenience to the railroad trains—scarcely a train being run at night without running over various animals, with the risk of being thrown from the track.

Petitions to the Constitutional Convention are being extensively circulated throughout the city of New York, praying that body to put an end to State appropriations for the support of sectarian institutions. The memorial is levelled particularly against the Roman Catholics, who are represented to be the recipients of the lion's share of these donations. What the petitioners are after is a clause in the new constitution prohibiting the legislative, municipal, county or town authorities from donating money to any church, school, college, hospital or asylum, which is under the direct or indirect control of any sect or denomination of religionists. The memorialists say that out of $122,000 appropriated by the State last year, the Roman Catholics received $97,000. This is exclusive of $115,000 voted them by the New York Common Council.

A clergyman on the Dubuque railroad accidentally sat down on a large basket of eggs to the great injury of the "fruit" and his clothes. A brakeman scraped him down with the stove hearth, but the beauty of his attire and his dignity were temporarily destroyed.

At the Royal Palace at Berlin, forty thousand wax candles are instantaneously lighted by one match. The mode of proceeding is simple enough, the wicks being all previously connected by a thread spun out of gun-cotton, on lighting one end of which all the candles are lighted simultaneously, and thus the whole of the seven hundred apartments are illuminated at once. The process is so easy that the wonder is, that it is not more extensively known and generally practiced. In Russia the same ingenious method is employed for lighting up the churches on grand occasions.

There is at the Paris Exhibition a French machine that takes in chopped tobacco, and turns out cigarettes at the rate of sixty a minute the year round ringing a signal bell as often as there are enough to put in a package. These machines, each about half a yard square, will make a saving of 70,000,000 francs a year. The French are very ingenious on scientific economies.

More pork disease has been developed in Springfield, Mass., from eating ham, but no deaths as yet.

A young lady who had been languishing for several years in St. Louis, under a mysterious disease, which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, it has been ascertained by a dentist was dying from a slow poison distilled through the system by the amalgam with which two of her teeth had been filled.

A gentleman once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary, when they were alone what had induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," cried Mary "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child."

A frightful accident recently occurred at Tola, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic, in experimenting with nitro-glycerine for military purposes. The first shell, filled with this substance, burst in the gun, destroying it and blowing to pieces two men who were loading it. It also frightfully disfigured the face of the convict captain, Count von Kielmansegge, fractured the leg of a captain, and rendered the colonel and another official deaf.

PERSONAL.

—Madame Marietta Piccolomini has recovered from her long and dangerous illness, and is about to give some representations at the Pergola Theater, in Florence. She will make her first appearance as the heroine in Pacini's "Saffo." These performances will be given exclusively for the benefit of unemployed workmen.

—It is announced that "Mrs. General Tom Thumb is preparing another little surprise for her vigorous lord." If these announcements, which appear every six months, were true, the happy couple would have as many thumbs as fingers.

—A correspondent at Rome describes the personal appearance of the Pope:—"I met him the other day on the Via Angelica, a pleasant, shady street that runs out north under the walls of the Vatican, where he had gone, as is his wont, to take an evening drive. He generally drives out between five and six o'clock, goes out a few hundred rods, and then dismounts and walks. I saw him walk over a mile, and then he disappeared from sight, still walking, while his carriage followed slowly on behind. He walks with the totter peculiar to old age, and with a considerable stoop, and yet with not a little rapidity and energy. I am bound to say Pius IX. has the pleasantest face I have seen in Europe; his good nature amounts to a weakness, and his hesitation is said to give his councillors much trouble."

—Wm. F. Leggett, Jr., whose name we have not had the pleasure of hearing before, is playing *Richard the Third, Romeo*, and *Shylock*, at the French Theater, this week, following, we suppose, the illustrious footsteps of his recent predecessor in the same field, Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough. Mr. Gran promises a *troupe* of Arab gymnasts in New York next week, who will, doubtless, attract more attention, and to some extent fill the vacancy caused by the disappearance of the Japanese.

—Humphrey Marshall has been very quietly "snuffed out" in his ambition to fill a seat in the Kentucky Legislature. He received only six votes out of forty-six in the nominating convention, June 15, whereupon his name was dropped.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

COMBINATION OF POWERFUL COMPANIES.

The important railroad combinations, which have been referred to in these columns, are causing consternation in railway circles in Cincinnati. The parties to these consolidations are virtually the New York Central; the Lake Shore; Pennsylvania Central; Bellefontaine; Columbus, Piqua & Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette; Terre Haute & Richmond; and the Jeffersonville Railroad. The arrangement leaves Cincinnati and several powerful railroad corporations out in the cold. The intention is to take all business west of Indianapolis and south as far as Louisville around Cincinnati. This combination has now completed, or nearly so, a Railroad from Cambridge City to Rushville, where a connection is made with Louisville that will secure a shorter route between the Eastern seaboard and the Falls of the Ohio, than that which passes through Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states the situation thus: The Pennsylvania Central has by this combination obtained a through line to and beyond St. Louis without touching Cincinnati. The New York Central is in the same boat. The result of this, we suppose, will be to bring the Ohio and Mississippi, Atlantic and Great Western, and Erie roads close together. The Baltimore and Ohio has managed to get to Columbus, but there it stands with its finger in its mouth, whistling for a Western connection. The Maricetta road was the trump card for the Baltimore and Ohio to play, but it has frittered away its opportunity, and now it finds its great eastern rivals controlling all the business west of this city. The Little Miama will only get the droppings, and appears to be as badly off, so far as regards western connections, as the Baltimore and Ohio. The Ohio and Mississippi must throw itself into the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie, or be at the mercy of the combination which will compete so powerfully with it for St. Louis business.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* says: "The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are about pushing forward to completion the work of building the extension of the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Allentown to Easton, in order to secure a through route from New York to Harrisburg."

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON RAILROAD.

The formal opening of the new railroad from Wilkesbarre to Scranton, in this State, took place on Wednesday, and the ceremonies were participated in by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The annual election of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, resulted in the choice of the following board of Directors: Alex. Mitchell, Walter S. Gurner, Russell Sage, Fred. D. James, N. A. Cowdrey, H. C. Stevenson, Jos. Rudd, S. S. Merrill, Hans Cracker.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report that work on the Union Pacific Railroad would have to be stopped unless more protection was afforded, is contradicted by the officers of the company.

AMONG the ruins which the excavations at Pompeii have disclosed, are evidences of horrible depravity of the Pompeians—frescoes, Mosaics, sculptures and bronze statues. It is alleged by the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that hundreds of these vile objects have been carried away to the museum in Naples, and put in a room where no woman is allowed to visit; but there are still houses in Pompeii that are kept locked, and others that have such sculptures over the doors on the outside that the guides hurry past them when there are women in the party. Even in private houses there are scores of frescoes—magnificently executed, too—which one would dare to visit only in company with his nearest and dearest friends, if ladies, and in other houses pictures and statues than which none can imagine any thing worse.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a little case involving a great principle has been decided. Judge Wylie declared in his opinion that the combination of physicians to regulate and prescribe the amount of their fees was an illegal combination, and he accordingly reduced a physician's bill against the defendant in the case before him to an amount equal to his previous charges, about one-half of the attempted increase.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Flaxseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Paints, all colors;
Dry Paints, all colors;
Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Headquarters for Patent Medicines, Wholesale and retail; also, depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy. tf

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: "I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY is at Muir's Drug Store.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 81 MARKET STREET.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE POST OFFICE.—ALEX. CLARK, Pastor. Special Missionary exercises in the MORNING, at 10:30. Sermon by Rev. S. Graydon, pastor of Second Methodist Church, Allegheny city. Rev. J. H. Ebbert, Chaplain Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, will preach in the EVENING at 7:30. All are invited. Seats free. Come.

INSTALLATION.—THE INSTALLATION of Rev. SAMUEL LAIRD as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The Installation Service will be conducted by the Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. I. A. SEISS, D. D., of Philadelphia. Evening service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, &c. Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipment made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

Three Cases Good Fast Col'd Prints,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

3 Cases Yard Wide Blea'd Muslin,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

Good Fast Colored Ginghams,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

One Case Fancy Dress Goods,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS A PAIR,

100 Dozen Cotton Hose,

THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.

BLACK SILKS, FOR SACQUES,
DRESS GOODS,
FIGURED LAWNS,
PINK AND BUFF LAWNS,
SUMMER SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
GINGHAMS, PRINTS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS, TICKINGS,
JEANS AND CASSIMERES,
NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM
SUN UMBRELLAS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN, &c. &c.

At Prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.

178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about 15 years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, with no relief, but very much to the contrary. I feel myself getting worse. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would generally feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feeling after wards. Which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Nolan's Planing Mill, Market street, Pittsburgh.

ALFRED SLACK.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH,

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.

THE

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

CHERRY SEEDER.

CHERRY SEEDER

Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

Retail price $2 00. ws

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

CANNED

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Window's Green Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Fresh Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Pineapples. Also, Shaker Dried Corn, for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE'S,

346 Liberty street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

JAMES MCNALLY,

51 HAND STREET,

Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towelings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY,

TEACHER OF

PIANO AND MELODEON,

Over Mrs. Blume's Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh. TERMS—$15 PER QUARTER. eod

HIGH SCHOOL

EXAMINATION.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for admission to the PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, will commence

MONDAY, 24TH INST., at 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

By order of the Central Board of Education.

JOHN A. SEEGANT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to

MARY CHRISTIAN W. SCHEIRECK,

At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867. TH

CROQUET. CROQUET.

I have just received a fine assortment of the above, ranging in price from $7 00 to $25 00 per set; the finest assortment in the city. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

ws

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

m7hs Over National Bank of Commerce.

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS,

A GOOD STOCK OPENED TO-DAY AT

Wm. Semple's

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY.

Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,

A FULL LINE AT

Wm. Semple's

180 AND 182

FEDERAL

he Daily Commercial

A VOICE TO THE PEOPLE.

An inspirational poem, given by Miss Lizzie Doten at the close of her lecture on Jeff. Davis and his present relations to the American people, in Music Hall, Boston, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

Reported for the Banner of Light by H. P. Gardner, M. D.

Oh ye who watch with anxious eyes
The evil omens of the hour,
See how the foes of freedom rise,
And struggle upward into power.
Stand, freemen, firm at duty's post,
For lo, your work has just begun;
Not yet has "right come uppermost,"
Nor will, alas! in "furious guise."

Oh little thought the "lords in line,"
Who fell upon the battle plain—
The loyal hearted and the true—
Their sacrifice would seem in vain.
That this great nation's sacred faith,
Would be by traitors bought and sold,
And those who sought to blight and scathe,
Would come like wolves into the fold.

All bruised, and scarred, and battle worn,
Your loyal sons for justice wait,
While he who caused this land to mourn,
Is richly fed and served to state.
Is freedom then so little worth,
That they who scorn her righteous laws,
Should be more glorified on earth,
Than those who suffer in her cause?

Speak out, oh Libby and Belle Isle!
And tell your tales of woe once more,
That all the earth may feel and see
The righteous anger felt before,
That of the cells whose narrow walls
Shut out the heavens' reviving breath,
Where crowded live the beasts in stalls,
Brave hearts found no relief save death.

Tell of the fixed and vacant stare,
The flesh all wasted to the bone,
The settled look of dull despair,
The pale, pinched lips, the dying moan.
Alas! can we forget so soon
The wrongs of those who dying lay
Beneath the heavens at night and noon,
Until the life-tide ebbed away?

Not blood for blood should man award,
Or with a fiendish haste pursue,
Vengeance belongs unto the Lord,"
But justice he demands of you.
The bolder that with power sublime
Will hold the traitor's heart in awe;
That teaches freedom is a crime,
And vindicates the outraged law.

A shame to those throughout the land,
Who sink the nation's pride so low!
Who classy the blood-stained traitor's hand,
And fawn like dogs upon the foe.
Who weakly court the breath of fame,
And with a servile homage wait,
And then, to glorify their shame,
Call this magnanimous and great.

Magnanimous! we hurl it back,
And give the vain pretense the lie;
'Tis but the shameless, sinful lack
Of moral power for duties high.
The enemy will still feel control,
The politician's reckless game,
Where human hearts, and human weal,
Are used for power and worldly fame.

Rise up, oh Jackson! from the shades
Of hero souls of long ago,
Who never sheathed their battle blades,
To bow before a conquered foe.
Return, oh spirit, brave and pure,
Of our immortal Washington,
And teach us wisely to secure
The blessed fruit of victories won.

Oh Lincoln! justify once more
The blood of heroes, bravely shed;
Answer from that eternal shore,
Where thine immortal soul hath fled,
Lay from the heavens of starry blue
That flag o'er every nation thrown,
Of every kindred, tongue and hue—
The answer comes with thrilling tone.

"Quit you like men, be brave, be strong,
And wisely use the victor's might,
Freedom and favor to the wrong,
Is base injustice to the right;
Remember, ye are men, not slaves,
And now, if ever, is the hour
For rulers false and traitor knaves
To feel the people's moral power."

Amen! Amen! so let it be!
We only serve a higher will.
Roll on, ye wheels of destiny,
His mighty purpose to fulfill.
His hand, with an unerring might,
At length will strike the balance true;
Our duty is to know the right,
And knowing it, that right to do.

e Clerical Celebration at Rome.

letter of the 30th of May from Rome says the priests continue to arrive. They are rmined to be in good time for a celebration, ch will occur only on one of the very last s of the month. A great number of High rch dignitaries are expected. The Archop of Tolosa has written to have a convent pared for his accommodation and for that ghty priests, who are to compose his suite. h an enormous retinue is not unprecedented. 862 the Bishop of Moulins arrived in Rome h a train of sixty-five ecclesiastics. The er says:

or the centenary of St. Peter Rome will be of priests, but it is thought that few lay will come. Meanwhile, great preparations making. The morning the municipal ncil met to decide what should be done to brate the day, it voted 50,000f., which l not go very far. The festival will be al- at exclusively ecclesiastical. There will be extraordinary illumination of the basilica of Vatican on the 29th, and one of the basilica St. Paul for the 30th. There are not ugh lustres in all Rome, and they have n sent for from Naples and Florence, so may judge that it is intended to do someng magnificent in the way of illumination in se two churches. The Pope is much pleased; s his delight to see many bishops arrive, and get up a fine procession with a long string of red heads. He spends a great deal, and s not know what economy is. This prodity does not please the Cardinals, but who uld dare to tell the Pontiff that he must and less? Pius IX., only does like all other pes; he thinks of the time present, and leaves o his successors to take care of the future. der his pontificate, the Roman Government incurred five hundred millions of debt, is is pretty well for a small State. But milns are expected from the bishops who are to ive; it seems thought they will all come with y chests of gold. Such hopes are very much ggerated.

West Point.

The proceedings at West Point this year were usually interesting—one interesting feature ing that a large portion of the young men re selected from deserving soldiers. As was ll said on Monday, at West Point, by Dr. nton in his address to the graduate cadets: You were all appointed to your cadetship when the ords of war enveloped the land and the thunder resounded along its borders. Some of you me from the ranks of the army in which your fathers fought and bled, and fell, on the field, and right envy and could not help but feel a field marshal ded by generals of your own choice. You were selected for your valor in war.

The occasion at the military academy was also made memorable by the fact that General rant was present and delivered the diplomas. of this Dr. Vinton said:

To-day he who is the only man that has ever filled the highest office of military rank in these United States—the man whom the *oldest* soldier characterized as the *best* soldier of the age—the man whom the nation delights to honor for his valor, comes in sweet courtesy to present these diplomas to the graduating cadets. From his towering height of general he looks down and looks back to the corps of cadets whence his own starting post to renown is found.

Dr. Vinton then proceeded to urge upon the adets the duty of further culture, the claims of oyalty to the Constitution, the propriety of reect for superiors and consideration for inferiors, and the fulfillment of all the great expectations of the nation, in life and in death. General Grant presented the diplomas to each of he graduates, saying a word only to each, but particularly complimenting cadet Ruffner, who tood first in his class.

A Reminiscence of Slavery.

A little more than twelve years ago a person well known in Washington became embarrassed, and his property in human flesh was sold under the hammer to pay gambling debts. One oung woman was sold to a person who took er to New Orleans, while her two infant children (the oldest two years of age) were sold to planter residing in one of the lower counties of Maryland. Mother and children separated or life, as was then supposed. The war came on; those in bonds were made free, and recently this poor slave mother arrived in Washington in search of her long lost offspring. Twelve ears' absence had not healed the wound in hat mother's heart, but she still yearned to ress the children of her youth to her bosom. our weeks ago she found them in Maryland, he eldest, now fourteen years old, bound out or twelve dollars per year. The mother demanded her child, and was threatened in response to this demand with personal violence—was, in fact, driven from the place, and was told, moreover, that "if niggers were free in Louisiana they were not free n Maryland." The poor woman sought out Gen. Howard, and through his agency, a few days since, the long lost girl was restored to her almost distract mother. With characteristic meanness, the person to whom this child was bound refuses to pay the wages due, and legal steps have been taken to recover the amount.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

Tragic Death of an Austrian Archduchess.

The Archduchess Matilda, the intended mother of the future Kings of Italy, a lady destined to wear a diadem which has not rested on a female brow for centuries, a scion of that branch of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, in which public and private worth is most conspicuously hereditary, the daughter of the conqueror of Custozza, and grand-daughter of the hero of Aspern and Essling, a princess, in her nineteenth year, by all accounts endowed with rare gifts of person, mind and heart, died on the morning of June 6. She inadvertently trod on a lucifer match, which was lying at her feet on the floor, as she leaned out at the window talking to one of her relatives. Her summer dress was in a blaze before she was aware of it, and before any one could run to her rescue she sank to the ground in an agony of pain from which only death released her.

The lady was the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, the heir of the throne of Italy. Prince Humbert was enjoying the festivities of Paris when the news of the accident to the Archduchess reached him, and he immediately left, it is supposed, for Vienna.

The failure of several National Banks has given rise to some discussion in regard to the propriety of retiring to the old Sub Treasury system. This finds support in some ugly facts alleged to exist in connection with a recent New York failure. In the same connection it is intimated that a number of National Banks in New York, contemplate retiring to the old system in order to be rid of grievances now complained of. We have since observed complaints arising in other quarters. The National bankers throughout Illinois are greatly excited in consequence of the recent call of Governor Oglesby, convening the Legislature for the purpose of taxing National bank stock. Both city and country bankers are impressed that should bank stocks be taxed at par, the great majority would cease doing business under the National banking act, and become private bankers. The National bankers of Chicago aver that they now pay a tax to the United States Government equal to 39/64 per cent. per annum; and that a further tax of 4 per cent. for city, county and State would be oppressive and unjust to bankers, and detrimental to the interests of the business public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints. These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick and nervous headache they stand unrivalled. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ OPERA HOUSE.
W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.
GRAND OPENING.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22d, Pittsburgh's greatest favorites,
Annie Sefton, Jos. O. Sefton,
W. H. LEAK,
In the great Dramas of the
Child Stealer and Dick Turpin.
☞ Look out for the "KNAVE OF HEARTS."

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An Immense Bill To-night. The great sensational drama entitled
THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME,
Wine, Women, or Gaming, Theft, Murder and the Scaffold. A glorious Olio of Songs, Dances, &c.

GRAND
SOCIAL PIC-NIC.
TO BE HELD AT
Faulk's Grove, Below Wood's Run,
JUNE 25TH, 1867,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOOD'S RUN MISSION CHURCH.
Trains will leave Allegheny Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at 8:15, 10:00, 11:30, 12:00 A. M., and return at 1:05, 3:30, 4:00 and 7:00 P. M. Tickets can be had at the principal Drug and Book Stores. An excellent Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.
I X L
FIRE WORKS.
I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Works, manufactured expressly for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.
Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Work, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.
In addition to the Long Stick Rocket in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are put up in wooden boxes, one dozen each. Can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will ascend at least one-third higher. They are fast superceding all others.
I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up 25 in a box.
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SCROLL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS
AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.
L. D. DUMMETT'S
CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 207 Liberty St.
GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GREAT NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
AND UNION JUBILEE,
AT
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,
In Union Skating Park, Allegheny,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,
Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel
Exhibitions,
Chief among which will be
Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,
GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; or,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON.
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.
GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR PONY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.
Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Sparsome Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Race, Inflatable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the Slippery Grin.
GREAT FOOT RACES.
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT.
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.
SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,
IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
SIGNOR DUVALLI,
And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.
A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.
☞ Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.
☞ Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,
WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.
JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,
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Agent and Business Manager.
For further particulars see Programmes of the day.
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JAMES THACKERAY,
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Merchants and others wishing large or small snow bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
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OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.
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Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
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CITY MATTERS.

Religious Intelligence.

REV. J. F. MCLAREN, D. D., will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street, to-morrow morning and evening. Service to commence at the usual hour.

At the recent annual Convention of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania, Rev. G. F. Schaeffer was elected a delegate to the Allegheny Synod.

The new Catholic church in Manchester will be dedicated to-morrow to the worship of Almighty God.

The dedication of the new Methodist church in Manchester, Rev. James Hollingshead, pastor, is appointed to take place on Sabbath, the 30th inst. Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., of New York, is expected to be present and officiate in the dedication.

The new M. E. Church at Franklin Square, on the Columbus, Ohio, circuit, Revs. R. Cunningham and S. H. Horner, pastors, will be dedicated to Divine worship, on Sabbath, July 7th. Rev. H. Miller, pastor of Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, will be present to assist the pastors in the dedicatory services, preaching morning and afternoon.

The Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Hodge, pastor, has made a contract for completing their new house of worship. It is expected that the whole will be completed and ready for service by the first of October next.

The Presbyterian Church in Greensburg is undergoing extensive repairs, which will add greatly to its attractiveness and comfort. The pastor elect, Rev. W. H. Gill, of the last class of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, enters upon his labors under the most encouraging circumstances.

At the recent meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church, Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., of Allegheny City, was elected Stated Clerk.

At the same Presbyterial meeting, Drs. Pressly and Easton were appointed to devise some plan by which the spiritual interests of the people may be better promoted, and to report the same at the next meeting. A call upon Rev. I. H. Peacock, for one half time, from Wittenburg congregation, was sustained as regular, and the Clerk was directed to transmit it to Mercer Presbytery for presentation. A call for John C. Evans from the congregation of Four Mile, was sustained, presented to the candidate and accepted. The Rev. J. Witherspoon was received on certificate from the Presbytery of Frankfort. The congregation of Clarkson was received under our care from the Presbytery of Steubenville and united with East Palestine as one pastoral charge. Each pastor was directed to take a collection before the next meeting of Presbytery in behalf of the Presbyterial fund.

Rev. Dr. John B. Clark has been appointed to visit Sharpsburg and vicinity, and report to the Allegheny U. P. Presbytery, at its next meeting, the propriety of establishing a preaching station there.

Rev. A. Y. Houston was installed as pastor of the U. P. congregation at East Liberty, on the 11th inst. Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., of Allegheny city, preached the constitutional sermon. After proposing the constitutional questions and offering prayer, the pastor, was addressed by Rev. J. H. Timmons, and the congregation by Rev. H. A. McKenzie. The pastor seems to have entered upon his duties under the most encouraging circumstances.

The next regular meeting of the Allegheny U. P. Presbytery will be held in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, on the first Tuesday of August, at 10 A. M., at which time and place, the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon will be installed as pastor of the Fifth Church. The Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D.D., to preach; Rev. A. G. Shafer to address the pastor, and J. L. Kirkpatrick, the congregation. At this meeting John C. Evans will deliver his trials for ordination—the Rev. J. H. Timmons to assign him subjects and Revs. J. B. Clark and J. C. Steele to conduct the examination.

The next meeting of the Monongahela U. P. Presbytery will be held at Hebron, this county, on the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, A. M. Rev. D. Barclay is to be installed at his meeting. Rev. J. S. Hawk to preach the sermon; Dr. Greer to preside and propose the constitutional questions; Dr. Brown to address the pastor elect, and W. H. Andrew the people. Commissioners to the late General Assembly are to report at this meeting.

The Grand National Festival.

For once in many years there is every prospect of a grand celebration of the anniversary of the glorious Fourth of July in this city. The festival announced to take place on the coming Fourth at Union Skating Park, promises an abundance of entertainment, and the number and variety of the sports are such as to please everybody's fancy. What with balloon ascensions, races in balloons, weddings in balloons, skating tournament, baby show, foot races, horse races, and a list of amusements too numerous to recapitulate, the daylight entertainments cannot fail to be attractive. The show of fireworks in the evening will be on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this city—in fact, such as are seldom seen outside of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning at No. 74 Fifth street, and the indications are that the seats for thirty thousand will be all taken. The aeronauts have already arrived, except Mr. Donaldson, Godard, Lee and White, and comprise a galaxy of quite distinguished aerial travelers. The gifts and prizes to be given away at the Festival are now on exhibition at No. 74 Fifth street, and are really handsome.

Selling Decayed Meat.

A citizen of the Seventh Ward yesterday appeared before Alderman Joseph Mc. Butler, of the Sixth ward, and made information against a man named Marks, keeper of a butcher shop in the Seventh ward, for the reason that said Marks is alleged to have sold the decayed meat to the prosecutor yesterday morning. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of Marks, but the latter is not yet in custody. This is the first instance, we believe, that criminal action has been brought before a magistrate for the selling of unwholesome meat, since the exposures in the COMMERCIAL.

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The committee in charge of the Soldiers' Monument project of Fayette county, have procured the services of Rev. Colonel John B. Clark, of Allegheny City, to deliver the oration on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument. In speaking of the selection of Colonel Clark to deliver the oration, the Uniontown *Standard* says: "We can promise to all who may attend a glorious treat; the Co'onel has but few, if any equals, as an orator. His style abounds in numerous and apt allusions drawn from the Scriptures, and he is also a concore patriotic. He commanded a regiment in the war with honor to the army, and credit to himself, and we can assure all that he will add much to the festivities of the occasion."

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The friends of Mr. O. P. Torrence, conductor of a passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and persons residing along the line of that road, assembled yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel, and presented that gentleman with a handsome solid gold shield, as a mark of their personal esteem for him. The presentation speech was made by J. T. F. Wright, Esq., editor of the *National Agriculturist*, and was received by Mr. Torrence, who returned thanks for the compliment. The party then adjourned to the dining room of the Hotel, where they partook of a splendid collation. The shield bore the following inscription: "Presented to Conductor O. P. Torrence of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., by his sincere friends."

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending June 16th, 1867, at nine. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, two: pneumonia, one; dysentery, one; ascetis, one; castro enteritis, one; small pox, one; convulsions, one; cholera infantum, one. Of the above there were: Under one year, two; from two to five, two; twenty to thirty, two; forty to fifty, two; sixty to seventy, one. Males, six; females, thirty; white, eight; colored, one; total, nine. The report shows that our city is still in a very healthy condition.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Thomas G. Brady was injured last December by a circular saw, his thumb and fore-finger being cut nearly off. Dr. Wm. R. Childs, of Penn street, succeeded in saving the thumb and finger, which, however closed together and were rendered useless. Yesterday, another operation was performed by Dr. Childs, with a flap designed to save both thumb and finger.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On next Tuesday evening a regular meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League will be held at the Rev. John McMillan's Church, corner of Sandusky street and Gay alley. Mr. Thomas T. Everett, of Pittsburgh, has been engaged to address the League.

OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED.—The newly elected officers of the Ellison Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, will be installed this evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth Ward. An invitation has been extended to the members of the Order to be present.

LEFT FOR EUROPE.—Rev. Chas. A. Dickey and wife, Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., and daughter, and Miss Mary Shaw, left this city on Thursday for Europe, and will start from New York to-day on the steamer City of Antwerp.

THE Young Men's Union Prayer Meeting will be held this evening and every Saturday evening hereafter until further notice, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 23 Fifth street.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Ernest Zimmerman, the boy who was convicted of burglary, was taken to the House of Refuge yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Stubbs.

TAKEN TO PENITENTIARY.—Deputy Sheriff Fife yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, Peter Stewart, convicted of robbery, and sentenced to that institution for a term of one year.

MR. WM. CHESS, of Union Township, will please accept our thanks for a fine specimen of strawberries. None finer have been seen in this market this season of splendid growth and plenty.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting—The Pennsylvania Railroad Freight-ists—They will only Reduce Rates When Shipped via. A. V. R. R.—Other Business.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at their room in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. The President, R. W. Burke, Esq., presided, and R. M. Long, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kirk, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to visit Philadelphia, and endeavor to effect an arrangement with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to reduce the rates of freight on petroleum shipped over that road, presented the following report of the committee:

The Pittsburgh Petroleum Association:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee would respectfully report that, in accordance with their appointment, they proceeded to Philadelphia and had three different interviews with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We were treated courteously, and had a fair opportunity of presenting all the arguments in favor of further reduction. This was done by the members of the committee to the best of their ability, but failed to accomplish anything more than a reduction by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and an extension of limited present rates to October first instead of September first, with fair notice to be given if any advance should take place at that time. The main point of our argument was the low rates charged by the Northern routes, which enabled Cleveland to place oil on the seaboard cheaper than Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company officers corresponded with the Northern routes, the result of which was the rate from Cleveland to New York was advanced from from forty-five to fifty cents; this, with the advance of twelve cents per barrel on crude oil from Oil City to Cleveland, the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company claimed gave Pittsburgh the advantage over Cleveland on railroad carriage. We, however, insisted on the rate being placed so as to compete with the Lake and canal carriage. The reply to this was that comparatively little was carried by this means, the total shipment of this season not being over 2,100 barrels. This we were not prepared to deny, except in a general way. We believe that the fact can be established that heavy volumes of oil are being made by that route, and if this fact was fully proved, it would have weight with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We are unanimously of the opinion that the trade of Pittsburgh has suffered from want of combination and a proper presentation of our rights to railroad companies, and for a remedy would recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a standing committee of five persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect information on all matters appertaining to the interest of Pittsburgh in the different railroad companies, and that said committee be empowered to attend to the same in the manner to be defrayed by a tax between dealers, in proportion to their capacity and business done.

The report of the committee was accepted and the resolution adopted.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee in accordance with the above resolution: Messrs. Kirk, Waring, Bates, Long and Hamilton.

The report of George H. Thurston, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, was presented and referred to the Executive Committee for examination.

It was moved that a committee of five brokers be appointed to wait on the refiners and dealers in petroleum, to solicit them to join the Association. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following named persons as said committee: John Warden, R. F. Leech, William Edgerton, Frank Lock and J. Wilkins.

T. W. Davis, Esq., moved that the Secretary be authorized to employ some person to transcribe the Constitution, and have it ready for signatures at the next meeting. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Warden moved that a committee of five be appointed to establish a standard for an oil barrel, fixing the length and thickness of stave, &c. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Warner, Lockhart, Davis, Warden and Forsyth appointed as said committee.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lockhart, Forsyth and Davis, was appointed to report the best mode of gauging oil.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Association adjourned.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

John McCarthy was arranged on an indictment for larceny, in robbing a butcher shop on Pennsylvania avenue. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the Court sentenced defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one year and six months in the county jail.

John Danna and Thomas Carroll, the latter a mere youth, were tried on an indictment charging them with attempted robbery. The defendants were detected while attempting to force an entrance into Mr. Bloomfield's store on Liberty street. The evidence of their guilt being conclusive, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Danna was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of one year and three months. Carroll was committed to the House of Refuge.

George C. McCombs was arraigned on a charge of false pretenses. Daniel Hilty, the prosecuting witness, testified that defendant was about to build the foundation of a dwelling in East Liberty, when he met Mr. McCombs, all the quarries in the vicinity, and was the only person who could furnish stone for building purposes. A bargain was then entered into between them, the defendant agreeing to purchase a house from witness for one hundred and fifty dollars, with the understanding that the amount would be taken out in stone. The witness was to have a quarry by defendant, and after he had removed a few perches of stone, he ascertained that although defendant owned the property he had leased the quarry to other parties. A demand was then made for the value of the horse, and payment being refused the present suit was instituted. For the defense it was alleged that Hilty had warranted the horse to be sound and in good condition, a representation which afterwards proved to be false. The case was concluded about three o'clock, when the jury retired and Court adjourned.

New County Building—Recommendation of the Grand Jury.

During the meeting of the Grand Jury in attendance upon the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, for the March term, the Commissioners and Controller of the county submitted to them a proposal to erect a new county building on the ground between the county jail and Fifth street, owned by the county, to be divided into three contiguous rooms, for the use of the County Treasurer, County Commissioners and County Controller; said building to be of brick, one story high, about twenty-five feet in width, and one hundred feet in length, to be made fire proof, according to a plan and specification submitted and at an estimated cost of ten thousand dollars; and the Grand Jurors, being of opinion that said building was necessary for the public convenience, and for the accommodation of the county officers, and for the reception and safe keeping of the records and papers belonging to said officers, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Grand Jurors aforesaid, That they do approve the foregoing proposal, and recommend the erection of said building according to the proposal and plan submitted.

The Grand Jury for the June term, at present in session, yesterday made a presentment to the Court in regard to the matter. The presentment states that the jury having read the recommendation of the previous inquests, and being satisfied as to the expediency of erecting the proposed new building, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Jury do concur in and adopt the action and recommendation of the Grand Jury of March last, and recommend the erection of the proposed new building according to the plan and specification referred to in the order.

Base Ball.

MATCH AT LEECHBURG.

A match game of base ball was played at Leechburg, on Saturday last, between the Ristori Club, of Tarentum, and the Pickwick Club, of Leechburg, resulting in the success of the latter, the score standing as follows: Pickwick, 29 runs; Ristori, 7 runs.

GOING TO KITTANNING.

The Lincoln Base Ball Club, of this city, will visit Kittanning on Tuesday next, 25th inst., to play a match game with the Hiawatha Club, of that place.

MATCH AT NEW BRIGHTON.

A game of base ball was played between picked men of Rochester and picked men of New Brighton. The following is the score:

ROCHESTER.	O.	R.	NEW BRIGHTON.	O.	R.
Campbell, b.	4	4	Dickey, c.	0	3
Cady, c.	3	5	Bailey, c.	0	3
Hillegas, s.	3	5	Reno, s.	0	3
Gordon, 1st b.	3	3	Mills, 1st b.	2	3
Darragh, T., 2d b.	2	5	Barker, 2d b.	3	2
Herod, 3d b.	3	5	Kennedy, 3d b.	4	3
Chandler, c. f.	3	2	Hoops, c. f.	5	0
Gordon, W., r. f.	3	5	Walker, r. f.	4	0
Darragh, J., r. f.	2	6	Barker, C., r. f.	3	2
Total	27	41	Total	27	15

Fly Catches—Rochester, 10; New Brighton, 9. Home Runs—Rochester, 1. Umpire, R. Dickey. Scorers—D. Blake, New Brighton; A. Lacock, Rochester.

The Magazines.

Harper's Monthly for July is at hand, and is an excellent number. Among the contents, with illustrations, are "A Stage Ride to Colorado," "The Dorcas Club," "Our New Northwest," and "Independence Hall and Independence Day." Besides these, there is the usual amount of interesting sketches and general articles—all combined forming a most readable number. For sale at H. Miner's, 75 Fifth street; John W. Pittock's, opposite the Post office, and W. A. Gildenfenney's, 45 Fifth street.

The Atlantic Monthly, for July is a most enjoyable number. It contains another instalment of "The Guardian Angel," the first part of "Poor Richard," with the usual quantity of original miscellany, political record, reviews and literary notices. For sale at W. A. Gildenfenney's and John W. Pittock's, Fifth street.

Young Folks' Magazine, for July, filled with choice reading for little people, may be had at Gildenfenney's.

SCULL RACE TO-DAY.—A scull race will take place this afternoon, between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Allegheny river, distance three miles, between Joseph Kay, Jr., and Daniel Jordon, for a purse of two hundred dollars. The boats will start from the Sharpsburg Bridge, go up the river a mile and a half and return.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh will be held at the Smithfield Street Mr E. Church, corner Smithfield and Seventh streets, at eight o'clock this evening. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of temperate habits would like to find a cozy room, with board, in a private family (where there are young ladies preferred.) References exchanged. Address Perfumer, COMMERCIAL office.

At Our Great Closing Out Sale, Beginning Monday Next,

We will sell, at 12½ cents per yard, 5 cases beautiful Undressed Shirting Long Cloth, as good as is selling at 18 to 20 cents. See this as an extraordinary bargain.

We will sell, at 12½ cents, 6 cases, the most beautiful and the very best Prints, don't say it can't be done. Seeing is believing. Come and see better Prints than you will find in most places at 18¾ cents.

We will sell, at 18¾ cents, 3 cases beautiful Lawns, new and choice styles. This, too, may appear incredible, but we shall show the goods, and at this price.

We will sell, at 20 cents, 2 cases 5-4 wide Sheeting Muslin; also, 8-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Sheeting, cheap in proportion.

We will sell, at 25 cents, Summer Dress Goods, in great variety. These have been selling at 50 and 62½ cents. They are very great bargains.

We will sell everything cheap in proportion. Bring this advertisement with you.

J. W. BARKER & CO., 59 Market street.

The Public Favorites.

The history of medicine in this country has demonstrated that none other than those that are really meritorious ever gain an established reputation. Many compounds are forced upon the people which have made a few simple cures, any mother of a family could effect with ordinary household remedies, and these are magnified into undue importance, and the unwary thrown off their guard, and tempted to buy the worthless stuff. But a *bona fide* medicine must cure that class of diseases for which it is especially designed. When it does this with success it may be safely trusted, and cannot fail to obtain an universal reputation that will stand as long as there are persons in the world to make the medicine. Herein we see the reason why Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters are so generally adopted by the medical faculty, and in every family in which its virtues have become known. We print in another column to-days COMMERCIAL the testimony of one of our best known citizens in favor of these Bitters. Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, No. 26 Market street, are the agents of Mishler's Herb Bitters.

Really Astonishing!

So said one of our cotemporaries yesterday in relation to the extraordinary low prices that Dry Goods are selling at on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, at Gardner & Stewart's great sale of new goods which have just been received and opened, which there is a tremendous demand. Mr. Gardner (who has now only one place of business, which we give above, he having no connection with any other house in this city,) is one of the most experienced men in the dry goods line ever had in Pittsburgh. He knows what our people require and he buys accordingly in the East. This explaines the low prices which distinguishes his house from all others. His new stock embraces every variety of dress goods at prices even lower, in some cases, than before the war. We were shown, yesterday, Merrimack prints, the best known to the trade, which Gardner & Stewart are selling for *ten and a half cents per yard*, and all the rest of their stock is proportionately low, and within everybody's reach. Our readers should not fail to take immediate advantage of these great sales and rare bargains.

COUNTRY BASE BALL CLUBS will find it to their advantage to send their orders for Equipments to Pittock's Base Ball Headquarters, O. P. P. O. Balls at Pittock's Base Ball Headquarters, O. P. P., at all prices—15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c, and \$1 25, \$1 40, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00. Foul Flags, at Pittock's Base Ball Headquarters, O. P. P., of best English Bunting, at \$2 50, \$3 00 and \$3 50 a pair. Also Silk and Delain Flags at low prices. Maple, bass, pine, cherry, walnut and cottonwood Base Ball Bats, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c, and fine English walnut, curled maple, bird eye maple, cherry, rosewood, mahogany and waxed Bats, best prices. Orders for contending prize Bats with gold, silver or German silver bands and ornaments, promptly attended to at lowest rates. Pittock's Base Ball Headquarters, O. P. P. O., the only place in the West where a complete and varied assortment of Base Ball Goods can be found.

AS THIS is the building season and there is unusual activity in this line, it may be well to draw attention to a place where materials are more advantageously supplied than perhaps any other place in the city. Indeed we have had no establishment heretofore so complete in this line. We refer to Mr. D. R. Ecker's place, No. 167 First street, opposite the Monongahela House. Mr. Ecker has recently opened, and keeps on hand almost everything needed in building: Fire Brick, Cement, Fire Clay, Tile, Drain Tile, Drain Pipe, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Tile, Common and Pressed Brick. For these articles he is agent of the best makers and keeps a stock constantly on hand.

Besides this, he has obtained the agency of those beautiful Marbleized Slate Mantels, so elegant and yet so cheap. He has samples at 167 Second street, Pittsburgh. Also call and talk to brick work, jobbing or new work, and being an experienced mason, can give the best satisfaction in this line.

For the building or preparing for it, should see Mr. Ecker's establishment by all means.

DYSPEPSIA.—I have been much afflicted with that dreadful disease Dyspepsia and Costiveness for four years. No physician could cure me and no remedies could relieve me, and I must inevitably have died had not a friend advised me to call and see the Herb Doctor, who has cured me. THOS. O'CONNER, Constable of the Third Ward.

I HAVE been covered from head to foot with the scurvy for many years. The Herb Doctor has cured me. R. LLOYD, Iron Master.

I HAVE been afflicted with the dyspepsia and liver complaint for many years. I was scarcely able to crawl about. He has so weak a condition, a representation which afterwards proved to be false. The case was concluded about three o'clock, when the jury retired and Court adjourned.

MY wife was given up to die by five or six doctors. The Herb Doctor cured her.
JOHN FORRESTER,
Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

W. Hamilton, at Fort Wayne Iron Works, has been cured of Dyspepsia by the Herb Doctor.

I am cured of Dyspepsia and general debility by the Indian Herb Doctor.
JOHN AYRES, Union Depot.

I have been cured of Dyspepsia by the Indian Herb Doctor. P. CONLEY.

I have gained seven pounds since I placed myself under the Herb Doctors treatment.
RICHARD MORRIS.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR—*Sir*: The doctors that were treating me said I could not live a week before I placed myself under your treatment. I am now cured.
CHARLOTTE SMITH,
No. 61 Craig street, Allegheny.

My son has gained six pounds since he commenced using the Herb Doctor's medicine, and is quite recovered. VANSTON,
Corner Try and Third streets.

I am cured of rheumatism by the Herb Doctor's medicine. JAMES MOORE, Pittsburgh.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR—*Dear Sir*: I wish to inform you and the public that I have been afflicted for many years with a disease of the Blood. I had advice of our first Physicians without experiencing any benefit. Seeing your testimonials I determined to make a trial of your vegetable medicine. I have experienced the greatest relief and feel almost cured.
Yours, respectfully,
JAS. SWEARINGEN,
Engineer on the Pan Handle R. R.
The Doctor's Office is No. 194 Liberty street.

THE MOST DESIRABLE styles and patterns in sacques, basques, wraps, &c., at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

SHOW CASES, WIRE AND TIN SAFES, at private sale, cheap, at the Auction Emporium of of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND ALL the NOVELTIES in Ties and Bows, at H. Oppenheimer & Co's, No. 85 Wood street.

TWO HUNDRED MORE elegant summer sacques for Ladies and Misses, from three dollars upwards, at Spence's No. 63 Market street.

THOSE HANDSOME LOTS BELOW MANCHESTER, at Woods Run, will be sold on the premises, at 10½ o'clock Monday morning, by A. McIlwaine. None desiring a home of their own, convenient to the city, should fail to attend. Terms easy, and sale positive.

LADIES ARE REQUESTD to call at No. 73 Market street and examine our Summer styles of cloaks and sacques.

THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY.—The best remedy for impure blood is Lindsey's Blood Searcher. Try it. It ever fails to purify the blood when all other remedies fail. For sale at Fulton's drug store, opposite postoffice.

THE ONLY RELIABL cloak and cloth house in the city. Spence's, No. 73 Market street. All the new styles in cloaks, sacques and ladies' trimmings.

FIVE DOLLAR BOOTS.—Drop in at the emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street, and see a gents' custom made, hand-sewed calf boot for five dollar. New goods, not old stock. Twenty cases just received.

PARIS AND NEW YORK summer styles of cloaks, sacques, &c., at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

AMERICAN WATCHES warranted for two years at J. Linnenbrink's.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS BY BARBER & CO., 75 MARKET STREET.—We call this a great sale, for it is so, as it has been a great success, but rumor says, and reading a partial list of prices elsewhere, we believe it will prove true, that this is to be succeeded by a greater next week, and advise our readers to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by it, for buying the greatest bargains ever sold in our city.

Barker's Great Closing-Out Sale.

The rarest opportunity that has occurred in Pittsburgh, since the late war, for purchasing dry goods at a decided advantage, is just now offered by the well known and popular firm of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street, whose immense stock, embracing every article known in the trade, has been reduced in price in order to meet the recent decline in the East. Think of Merrimac prints (always preferred on account of the durable character of the fabric, its fine finish, and the brilliancy and fastness of its colors) selling at *only twelve and a half cents* per yard; and every other piece of goods in the house, without regard to kind or quality, has been marked down to a corresponding liberal figure. If our lady readers are disposed to save money in their purchases they must go to Barker's to do it. There they will find an extensive assortment of elegant Lawns, Ginghams, Poplins, Silks, Chintzes, Grenadines, Alapacas, Gro Grain Silks, etc., at lower prices than they can be had at any other store in Allegheny county. The proof of this lies in the superior quality of the goods and the cheap rates asked for them. Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co. are everywhere known in this part of the country as the most skillful buyers in the trade, and this is the reason why they are always able to sell cheap, which is a great advantage to their customers. Call at once and be in time to derive the benefit of this remarkable reduction.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O.

These Springs, in connection with the Seminary building, will be opened for the season on the first of July. It is not intended as a place of fashionable resort, but a place eminently suiting the demands of those seeking an inexpensive and quiet retreat, removed from noise and dust. To breathe this pure air and drink these various waters, will restore health and vigor when it is possible for it to be enjoyed. Those wishing accommodations will apply soon, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Come by way of New Market station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Address A. D. Lee, Harlem Springs, O.

STRAWBERRY, FRUIT AND ICE CREAM DISHES.—Splendid assortment and entirely new stock, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Pencils, Stationery, etc., at Hogle & Chambers', No. 74 Fifth street.

AT CREE BROTHERS' TRIMMING STORE, No. 26 Fifth street, one of the most complete and *extensive assortments* of desirable Gauze Merino Undershirts for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. We keep *every size*.

MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS.—French Yoke Shirts, and Shirts of all popular makers, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

"Hair! 'tis the robe which curious nature weaves
To hang upon the head."

But nature does not always give to us a beautiful head of hair. Art must supply this neglect often, which she does in "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," pronounced by all who have used it the only reliable Hair Restorer and Dressing in the market.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, Godey's, Frank Leslie's, Peterson's, Demorest's, and all the popular magazines, novels, periodicals and current literature of the day just received at Hogle & Chambers's, No. 74 Fifth street.

ELEGANT TOILET SETS, ETC., at R. E. Breed & Co.'s No. 100 Wood street.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—New and extensive assortment of plain and beaded Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, etc., all sizes and shades, and the best and cheapest that can be found in the city at Cree Brothers' Trimming Store, No. 26 Fifth street.

AT PUTNAM & HOUSE'S, Gentlemen's Fashionable Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street, the public will find those matchless fitting French Yoke Shirts, which this firm make to order; all the new designs in ties, bows and scarfs, handsome dressing gowns, handkerchiefs, collars, scarf rings, sleeve buttons, studs, pins, dressing gowns, umbrellas, canes, etc. Branch store under the Mononghela House. Come and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS in Silk, Lisle, Cotton, Merino, etc., for Gents and Youths, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

IRON CITY BASE BALL EMPORIUM.—Base Ball players can find every article required in this manly game in great variety, and cheaper than at any other store, at Hogle & Chambers's Iron City Base Ball Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.—At Cree Brothers' Trimming Store, No. 26 Fifth street, the most perfect fitting and splendid assortment of Gauze Undershirts in Silk, Cotton, Lisle, Merino, etc., with half and long sleeves, in all sizes. This is the *only* establishment in the city that keeps a complete stock of these goods, and purchasers may rest assured that they will *find just what they require* at Cree Brothers. Call and examine. No trouble to *show* goods.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A PERFECT FITTING, cool and comfortable straw hat, at the lowest cash prices, and many articles required in this line. We refer to Mr. D. R. Ecker's place, No. 167 First street, opposite the Monongahela House. Mr. Ecker has recently opened, and keeps on hand almost everything needed in building: Fire Brick, Cement, Fire Clay, Tile, Drain Tile, Drain Pipe, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Tile, Common and Pressed Brick. For these articles he is agent of the best makers and keeps a stock constantly on hand.

Besides this, he has obtained the agency of those beautiful Marbleized Slate Mantels, so elegant and yet so cheap. He has samples at 167 Second street, Pittsburgh. Also call and talk to brick work, jobbing or new work, and being an experienced mason, can give the best satisfaction in this line.

For the building or preparing for it, should see Mr. Ecker's establishment by all means.

SPLENDID PRINTS, at 12½ cents, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets, C. Hanson Love & Bro.

MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS.—The most popular shirt in the United States. Sizes to fit the *best fitting* and *best made*. A full stock of these shirts has just been received at Cree Brothers Trimming Store, No. 26 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country home, accessible by steam cars within seven minutes walk from Railroad Station, and forty minutes drive from St. Clair street, containing eight acres of land, a brick dwelling house and a frame stable and fruit of all kinds—apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms and further particulars apply "Country Home," Box 587, P. O., Pittsburgh.

EYE, EAR, HEAD, THROAT, Organs of the Chest and chronic diseases generally, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

CARPETS, FANCY WINDOW SHADES, &c., to close consignments, a large assortment at less than manufacturer's prices, at Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

GRENADINES.—New and elegant styles in Black, White and Colored Grenadines, Rich Brocade Figures, opened this day on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

SPRING SHAWLS.—On the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

HOB NAIL AND BASE BALL SHOES, shoes for work and shoes for play. Everything in the Boot and Shoe line, a large stock at reasonable prices, at the Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

GLITTERING TEETH.—Not only does sozodont impart the whiteness of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its polish, too. They glisten, after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentifrice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant. 9h-8

THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorated and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixer of Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists. 8*

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., received daily, and being disposed of at prices to suit the most economical, at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

DIED:

MURDOCH—At St. Paul, Minnesota, June 14th, in the 24th year of his age, JAMES MURDOCH, formerly of Utica, New York, and last resident of this city.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
47 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

FOR SALE A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x48. Address COMMERCIAL.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
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